The contents of two wind-vane insect traps,* mounted upon a pole at twenty and thirty-foot heights, near Hollister, Idaho, were watched constantly for winged ants throughout the spring, summer, and autumn of 1932. Table 3 gives the number of each species found. Only two species, *Pogonomyrmex occidentalis* Cresson, and *Leptothorax curvispinosus rugatulus* Emery (all winged females), occurred in large enough numbers to be significant.

It is an interesting fact that the last ant species to develop winged forms in the vicinity of Twin Falls is *L. rugatulus*, one of the two species listed in the table. When the brood-rearing of *P. occidentalis* has ceased that of *L. rugatulus* is progressing rapidly, the last date in which brood appeared in the nest during 1932 being November 6.

It has been observed by the writer that new colonies of *P. occidentalis* are most abundant in areas east and southeast of the center of the original concentration. Apparently this is due to the transporting action of the prevailing westerly and northwesterly winds of southern Idaho. So marked is this action that the writer has been able to observe rough zones extending outward from the centers of original concentration, the number of colonies roughly being inversely proportional to the distance from these centers.

Description of a New Species of Eurytoma (Hymenoptera: Chalcidoidea).

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Two species of *Eurytoma* have been reared from galls of *Eurosta solidaginis* (Fitch) by Miss Gwladys F. Hughes, a graduate student at Cornell University. One of these species proves to be *Eurytoma gigantea* Ashmead, long known to in-

* Fulton, R. A., and Chamberlin, J. C. A new automatic insect trap for the study of insect dispersion and flight associations. Jour. Econ. Ent. XXIV, (1931), 757-761.

fest the galls of *Eurosta*. The other species is apparently new and is described herewith in order to make the name available for use by Miss Hughes in an account of her observations on its development.

Eurytoma obtusiventris, new species.

This species is distinguishable from most of the Nearctic species by the more robust, less protracted, and less strongly compressed abdomen. The abdomen is similar to that of *obtusiloba* Ashmead but in that species the scape, legs, and ovipositor are testaceous while in the new species they are black. Less obvious but apparently dependable characters in which the new species seemingly differs from most if not all of the other species are to be found on the front coxae and the occiput. In all of the species of *Eurytoma* the front coxae are more or less impressed on the ventral side to receive the lower margin of the head, this depression in some instances being carinately margined, but more commonly with the edges rounded and without a carina. In the present species the front coxae are broadly flattened ventrally, the flattened area limited apically by a weak and slightly oblique transverse carina which is elevated at outer margin of coxa to form a distinct but short rounded tooth-like projection. Likewise on the posterior surface of the head of many and probably all of the species of *Eurytoma* there is present a distinct groove extending from the dorsal margin of the occipital foramen downward toward the base of the mandible and dividing the postgena (in the sense of Snodgrass) into an inner and an outer plate. In most of the species (*e.g., gigantea* Ashmead) this groove is deep, with its inner edge forming a strong carina or fold which is most prominent near its lower extremity just before it reaches the carina separating postgena from gena. In the present species this fold is distinct above but gradually becomes weaker and fades out entirely before reaching the carina separating gena and postgena.

♀.—Length 3.5 mm. Head nearly three times as broad as thick antero-posteriorly at the middle, with the umbilicate punctures unusually coarse, the interstices narrow but with very fine reticulate sculpture, the umbilicate punctures at the bottom smooth and shining; clypeus and a broad median line on face without umbilicate punctures, nearly smooth but with weak reticulation; gena also with a moderately broad area running from the eye margin to the base of mandible without umbili-

cate punctures but densely finely punctate and dull; ocellocular line very little longer than diameter of ocellus. Antenna not distinctly clavate; first funicle joint about one and one half times as long as broad; second a little longer than broad; third to fifth funicle joints subequal and nearly or quite as long as broad; club 3-jointed, not broader than the funicle and a little shorter than the preceding three joints combined.

Prothorax, mesoscutum, and scutellum sculptured like the head; propodeum broadly hollowed out, irregularly transversely striated medially, coarsely rugoso-punctate laterally both within and outside the concavity. Hind coxae finely punctate and dull; hind tibia clothed with silky hairs. Marginal vein usually a little longer than postmarginal, stigmal and postmarginal nearly equal.

Abdomen about as long as thorax, not strongly compressed, very shortly petiolate, the second and third tergites subequal, fourth a little shorter than second and third combined; fifth very short, sixth longer than fifth but nearly perpendicular, seventh very short; first to fourth tergites smooth and polished dorsally, faintly reticulated laterally, entirely bare; sixth tergite distinctly hairy; apices of ovipositor sheaths very slightly exserted.

Knees, very narrow apices of all tibiae, and tarsi except the apical joint, reddish testaceous; wings hyaline; rest of insect deep black.

Type-locality.—Ithaca, New York. *Type.*—Cat. No. 49893, U. S. N. M.

Described from 58 female specimens as follows: The *holotype* and 43 *paratypes* from Ithaca, N. Y., reared by Miss Gwladys F. Hughes from *Eurosta solidaginis,* in 1930; 3 females from the same host and locality reared May 12, 1927, by Mrs. V. T. Phillips; 3 females reared at Chicopee, Massachusetts, from "Trypeta galls on Solidago" (probably those of *E. solidaginis*) by F. Knab; 5 females reared from *Eurosta solidaginis* at Tallulah, Louisiana, in April, 1910, and bearing Hunter No. 1932; 1 female from galls on goldenrod taken at St. Catherine, Ontario, in July, 1907; 1 female from gall on *Solidago* collected in Riley Co., Kansas, by Marlatt in September, 1888; and 1 female from the collection of Asa Fitch, also from some insect on *Solidago,* the locality not given.